

The Union must be preserved.

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATTON,
OF Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF Deatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MILTON B. HOPKINS,
OF Clinton County.

The President on Emancipation.

The suggestions of the President in his recent message in favor of the General Government extending pecuniary aid to those States which may adopt the policy of gradual emancipation, to compensate them for the public and private inconvenience attending upon such change of system, are considered by the leading organs of public sentiment from entirely different stand points and with widely different conclusions. The New York Tribune, the organ of the radical Republicans, hails it as "The message of freedom."

One of those great sentiments that live in history and make an epoch in the lives of nations and races." It thus interprets the suggestions of the President.

He sees that, however often rebellion may be suppressed at the South, it will never be ended so long as slavery has an assured existence. The continuation of slavery as a permanent institution on which no moral has been made is the continuation of the South, the maintenance of the Federal Government must be permanently suppressed, and resistance brings war. Whatever is indispensable to this end must be done, and slavery, therefore, must fall either in one way or the other. The slaveholder looks to the reform and we will give them our hearty aid; if they will not, then we must do it without them as a necessary step toward the establishment of permanent peace and the supremacy of the Union, for slavery is rebellion.

The New York Herald regards the proposition of the President "so simple, so just, so profound and comprehensive that we may pronounce it as reaching the final solution and settlement of the most perplexing difficulty in our political system."

It regards it as a conservative measure, in direct contrast with the fanatical, unwise and dangerous schemes of the Abolitionists. It thus interprets the President's policy.

Mr. Lincoln reaffirms the institution of slavery as a local matter absolutely under State control, and pointedly rebukes all such violent and lawless schemes of emancipation and confiscation as those of Senator Sumner, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, and their radical abolition associates. With this relation rightly given, Mr. Lincoln proclaims to the rebel States that, in returning to the Union, their constitutional rights, as they were, will be retained, and that each State concerned will be left perfectly free to choose between the retention of the gradual abolition of slavery.

This official declaration of itself cannot fail to exert a wholesome influence in favor of peace throughout the South; and, if seconded by Congress, it will leave the intractable managers of rebellion without a pretext for justification among honest men at home and abroad.

The New York Journal of Commerce, the representative of another class of public sentiment, says:

Mr. Lincoln does not propose any plan for removing slavery. He adopts the views of Washington and his contemporaries, for which we have so often and so laboriously contended against much obliquity and reproach, and the principles on which the Constitution was founded, and expresses his conviction, that whatever plan be adopted, gradual emancipation would be better than immediate abolition. Good men, from the earliest days, have desired to see some plan for the removal of the slave system, and the substitution of another labor system in its place; and their desires would long ago have been accomplished in several States now known as slave States, but for the interference of the radical abolition schemes, which effectually blocked all the advance of free labor plans in Maryland, Virginia and other States.

Quoting the resolution that the President dictates to Congress for adoption, that paper places the following constructions upon the recommendations of the message:

1. That the relation of master and slave is a relation of ownership and property, for which compensation ought to be made.

2. That the people of the whole nation, North and South, either from having originated the system, which once existed by British law, and under British protection, throughout the land, or for other reasons, may be held to be called on to aid those who are peculiarly interested in the system to remove or modify it, so as to remove the quality of property from the relation of master and servant, or employer and laborer.

3. That the several States are to be the proper and only powers to originate emancipation plans.

These are all sound principles, and their enunciation by the President at this time makes them especially noteworthy.

If the President should happen to read these various interpretations of his recommendations to Congress and the country in favor of gradual emancipation in those States which may elect to adopt that policy upon the principle of compensation to the owners or that kind of property of the public Treasury, which the Cincinnati Gazette said were so understandable that there could be no question as to its meaning, would be somewhat puzzled to comprehend the policy he had in view. We think the great body of the people can easily comprehend the whole question. They will overlook the humanity of the proposition in the practical application of the principles of non-interference. If the people of any of the States which now tolerate slavery, believe that the institution is an evil and that the substitution of free labor would be to their advantage, they will not be slow to comprehend their duty and policy. For these reasons slavery has been abolished in several States since the adoption of the Federal Constitution by gradual emancipation, without soliciting aid from the General Government. As slavery becomes unprofitable and undesirable, and whenever and wherever public policy demands its eradication, it will yield to these considerations, as it has in those States in which it has already been abolished, without a tax upon the people of non-slaveholding States therefor. The people of Indiana, of the Northwestern States, of all the States North, will hardly consent to tax themselves to compensate the owners of slaves for property which has become insecure and unprofitable and which would not be surrendered unless such was its condition, with the prospect of additional burdens being thrown upon the industry of the country to provide for a population in a state of freedom when its labor can no longer be made profitable to the owner even by a system of compulsory servitude.

Our Army Correspondence—The 3d Indiana Cavalry in Maryland.

LEONARD TOWN, ST. MARY'S CO., MD., March 5, 1862.

EDITOR SENTINEL: In order that our Indiana friends may know that a portion of the 3d Indiana Cavalry is still in existence, we improve the present opportunity for informing them of the same.

The rumor among the seceders of this county is, there has been a heavy battle on the Upper Potomac. McClellan repulsed, Gen. Banks and four thousand of his command taken prisoners. This, however, we think is all a sham, as Gen. Hooker's division would have known something of it. We imagine that when McClellan moves the troops directly under his command, that the glorious Southern Confederacy had better be somewhere else than in the "Land of Dixie."

It is fun for us to see the seceding grasping, like drawing men, at every straw. If a gunboat on the Potomac happens to fire off one of her guns, they imagine there is a battle at Bull Run, and that the next mail will bring to them glorious news.

When we talk to them about the seceders, they claim to be State rights men, which is only smooth talk for traitors; for a State rights man claims the right of "secession," and a secessionist is nothing more nor less than a traitor. The laws of our country are as binding on the Seceders of our State as the laws of our Heavenly Father are binding on the laws of our parents. And he who refuses to obey the laws of his country is too worthless and traitorous to be trusted with the laws of his State. We have come to the conclusion that the leaders of the Confederacy have about snuffed away their day of grace. The boat will leave them soon, as she is weighing anchor.

The roads are mending. The weather is improving, but slowly. General health good.

The President's Emancipation Scheme.

We deeply regret that the President should have considered it his duty to send to Congress the special message which was published in our columns yesterday. It was, in our opinion, ill timed and out of place, and it is our duty to voice our views upon the loyal men of the free States and to alarm the loyal men of the slaveholding States. Yet it is, in one sense, the most terrible blow which the President could give to the ultra Abolitionists, because it is directly taken issue with them on the assumed power of the Federal Government to deal with the question of slavery in the States. The President recognizes the right of the States exclusively to adjudicate the question of slavery, leaving it to Congress, if it may see proper, to encourage an emancipation policy by appropriating money to indemnify slaveholders for the loss of their property. Taking this view of the great question, the issue between the Conservatives and Abolitionists, we regard it as certain that the President would consider it his solemn duty to veto any such measure as that proposing to make free Territories out of the rebel States, or in any manner to interfere with the question of slavery within the rebel States. We are rejoiced that the President has taken this position.

We cannot but fear, however, that the President's message will be liable to misapprehension in one quarter and to misrepresentation in another. Loyal men in the border States will be apt to regard it as the entering wedge to Executive and Congressional dictation, demanding of them to take measures for the extinguishment of slavery in their respective States, while in the more Southern States it will be represented by the rebel leaders as an out and out Abolition pronouncement. In this light we regard the message as most unfortunate and calculated to work great mischief to the cause which we have so much at heart. Nor would the passage of the joint resolution proposed by the President be of any binding effect. It would be merely an expression of the views of those members of the present Congress who voted for it, subject to be repudiated by any future Congress. Our own opinion is that were this question made an issue in the election of members of Congress, but few in favor of taxing the people to buy up the negroes of the South would be chosen. The voters would reasonably conclude that if the institution of slavery had become so burdensome as to warrant its abolition, the States desiring to abolish it would be the proper ones to bear the burden.

But of all others, the present is the most inopportune time to inaugurate a discussion on the subject of slavery, either at the North or at the South. Long before Missouri or Kentucky could decide upon so momentous a question as the abolition of slavery, we hope to see the Union entirely restored, and the last hopes of the cotton State traitors extinguished. If the war should be protracted till the people of the rebel States should decide to abolish slavery, we fear peace would be a long way off.—N. A. Ledger.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Recent movements of the Rebel Troops under Jackson—Will the Confederate troops abandon Manassas—They must hold Manassas, or the abandon Richmond.

I learned the following facts to day in relation to the re opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They are of interest to those branches of business at the West which have suffered for the last nine months in consequence of the great highway being in possession of the rebels. During the last two weeks the railroad company has succeeded in making a complete survey of the line of the road from Harper's Ferry to Hancock, a distance of some 40 miles. They have been able to do this before, because the country through which this part of the road runs has been in the actual possession of the rebel troops until a few days ago. About half way between the place named is the town of Martinsburg, which was where the company had extensive workshops, machinery, and even facilities for repairing engines and cars. The results of the survey would have been discouraging to a company having less energy than the Baltimore and Ohio. All the iron of 22 miles double track, that is to say, 44 miles of track, had been carried away by the rebels, and not only the trestle work of the bridges, but the very cross ties and sleepers, had been burned. The company, however, were prepared with abundance of material of all kinds, and the work of reconstruction has already commenced, and will be prosecuted vigorously until it is completed. One bridge, 144 feet long, requiring a great deal of high timber work was completed 41 hours, a time when it was of the greatest importance in a military point of view that it should be speedily completed. The three bridges over Sleepy Creek, Cherry Run, and Back Creek, distant respectively 35, 30, and 25 miles from Harper's Ferry, will be completed respectively to day, on the 6th and 8th inst. The entire track of the road (single track) from Harper's Ferry to Hancock is, I believe, a distance of 41 miles west of Martinsburg. This will be completed, and the road opened through from Baltimore to Wheeling as a military road, by the end of this week, and for the general purposes of commerce and business by the end of March. The company are making at their machine shops near Baltimore a large number of new locomotives, passenger cars, and freight cars, so that, when the above described reconstruction does take place, they can do business with ease.

The rebel troops have apparently abandoned all that part of the country through which the road runs. The survivors of the railroad, however, saw their scouts, small parties of cavalry, every day, hovering near enough to prevent them from serving at their work. This indicates that Gen. Jackson is aware of every movement on the part of Gen. Banks. If Gen. Jackson, however, makes no opposition to Gen. Banks, such conduct will be in pursuance of recent orders, and those who also claim that the Confederates propose to deroute a change, and that change is indicative of weakness and inability to maintain their former position.

It will be remembered that the Confederates since cutting off all communication with Washington from the North, East and West by seizing and holding the three great avenues to that city, namely, the Potomac river, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the railroad from Baltimore to Washington; that they came very near seizing the latter, and did actually succeed in gaining possession of the first and second; that for the last nine months they have retained possession of the second, and still hold the first. Therefore, the Government's success in wresting this road from rebel control, they will have done what they have been unable to do for nine months past. Of all the avenues to Washington, the rebels will then hold only one, namely, the Potomac River.

It is difficult to ascertain the truth about Gen. Jackson's recent movements. It is known that

part of his force is still at Winchester, but the probability is that the bulk of it is at Strasburg. But whether at Strasburg or Winchester, it is where it can either readily join the main rebel army of the Potomac, or be as readily removed from the headquarters of Beauregard's successor as that officer may determine.

The most important consequences may result from the relinquishment on the part of the rebels of the line of the Upper Potomac. If they have relinquished it for good, if the Government succeeds in opening the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad along its whole extent, they can concentrate at Harper's Ferry, both from the East and West, a hundred thousand troops if necessary. This army can be moved up the valley of the Shenandoah, and along the western slope of the Blue Ridge, as far as Strasburg, or even farther if necessary, to a point west of Manassas Junction. From this point, or from Strasburg, there are roads through the gaps in the Blue Ridge (Manassas is only one of these gaps) leading to Warrenton, Occoquan, and the mouth of Aquia Creek. The Union army can march along these roads, and attack the rebel army at Centerville and Manassas Junction, the rear, while the divisions of Generals McDowell, Blenker, Kearney, Franklin, Heintzelman, Porter, Sumner and—advance on their strong intrenchment in front. If the former part of such a maneuver is successful, there can be no doubt that it will result in driving the rebels from their stronghold at Manassas Junction. If the rebels, however, are still resolute in their determination to maintain their ground at Centerville, they have probably taken measures to prevent the march of a column of Union troops through any of the passes of the Blue Ridge.

Lower down the Potomac than Harper's Ferry they still retain possession of Leesburg, and of their fortifications on the right bank of Goose Creek. The lines of their main army still extend from Abie to Centerville, thence to Bentsville. Their batteries, commanding and closing the Lower Potomac, are all secured by the same number of troops as were there three months ago. All this does not look like a contemplated abandonment of the position on the Potomac which they have held for ten months. As long indeed as the rebel cause is successful, there can be no doubt that they will hold their present position. For if the rebel army of the Potomac could be defeated, and forced from Centerville, Richmond would be no longer safe. There is no second chance for the rebels; that city and here, that could be fortified and held, even temporarily.

The Erie Railroad Battery.

The Erie Railroad battery, just completed and known as the Monitor, in shape and machinery, is an ordinary propeller, 173 feet in length, 41 feet beam and 11 feet depth of hold. A revolving fort, which contains two 11 inch Dahlgren guns, is placed on the top of the vessel. The fort is 20 feet in diameter, 10 feet in height, and 8 feet in thickness. The hull is built of iron, and to protect the sides, the vessel is covered with one layer of oak 16 inches in thickness, and another of oak 15 inches in thickness and the whole plated with six plates of one inch iron. The whole thickness of the sides is therefore three feet of solid wood and iron, exclusive of any ribs or braces. In the interior there are two rows upon the deck, which is covered with heavy plates of iron, sufficient to resist any glancing shot or shell which may be thrown upon it. The smoke pipe is made with telescopic joints, which can be lowered into the hold during an engagement. The guns in the interior of the fort are loaded from the inside, and are free from exposure to the enemy's fire. She is propelled by steam engines.

The Monitor was constructed at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, under the superintendence of Thomas F. Howland, of Brooklyn. She was launched a short time since, and remained for a period at the place of launch after which steam was got up and the vessel ran down to the Navy yard in Brooklyn, where her guns were put aboard. It was afterwards contemplated to have made a trial trip at sea on Saturday last, but the weather being unfavorable, late on Sunday night, intelligence was received from Washington of the ordering of the Monitor at once to Fortress Monroe.

The vessel was built on the order of Congress, making an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for building iron clad vessels for the navy, and Captain Ericsson presented the plan for the Monitor. He stipulated to launch his battery one hundred working days from the date of the contract, October 1st, 1861, and to test its impregnability and efficiency before the battery of an enemy at the shortest ranges of the guns. In this trial of efficiency the Government is to supply officers and men, guns and ammunition. The day of the launch was the 11th working day from the time the contract was made.

The previous description indicates one hull to the vessel, but there are in effect two hulls. The lower one, which is longer and lower, is sharp at both ends, flat bottomed, built lightly and only six feet deep, with sides inclining at an angle of fifty-one degrees to the vertical line. The second or upper hull, which comprises the defensive portion, has straight sides, is longer and higher, and the under one, is five feet deep, sinks into the water three feet and is covered with the heavy iron armor above described. It has no bottom except what is required to enable it to fit exactly into the hull of the lower one, and is supported by the under one. The upper hull is built of iron plates, and the lower hull is built of iron plates, and the two hulls are joined by a series of bolts.

Banking in Illinois.

The Constitutional Convention of Illinois have adopted an article to be incorporated in the Constitution of that State, which, if carried into effect, will rid that State of paper money altogether in a few years. The substance of the bank article is given by the Chicago Times as follows:

1. No bank or banking corporation, nor any association or corporation in powers of circulation or deposit, or any other banking powers, shall hereafter be created in this State. This provision is intended to take effect immediately, but it will be submitted to the people along with the Constitution.

2. The Legislature is forbidden to revive, enlarge, extend or renew any existing bank charter.

3. The circulation of bank notes of less denomination than \$10 is forbidden; and after 1864 the circulation of such notes of less denomination than \$20 is forbidden; and after 1866 the circulation of bank notes is forbidden altogether.

4. The State Auditor is prohibited from receiving stocks from existing banks and issuing bills therefor. This provision also takes immediate effect, but will be submitted to the people along with the Constitution.

5. The Legislature is forbidden to incorporate banks of discount and deposit, or banks for the purchase and sale of coin or bills of exchange.

Now if the General Assembly of Iowa and of other Western States, would submit to a vote of the people a similar article, and if the people of those other Western States, embracing similar provisions to those of the new Constitution of Illinois, the evil of paper money would be got rid of, and the blessings of a specie currency would be secured for all time. If the people of some foolish again to prefer paper currency to specie. But unfortunately, neither of the Western States is blessed with a General Assembly which has the proper appreciation of the evils of paper currency, and the benefits of specie. The majority of the members of these General Assemblies were elected as fanatics, and fanatics they

remain on every question affecting the interests of the people. So, instead of following the example of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin and Minnesota must remain subject for some time longer to the foolish legislation and the domination of fanaticism. But how long shall it be?—Dubuque Herald.

Suicide.

"Last night, while the moon was on her wane, I saw a sight, which I hope again Never to see; no, never again."

A river frozen from shore to shore, On whose white bosom was written all o'er Silence, silence, and nothing more.

A sycamore tree, all cold and gray O'er the river bank leaned, seeming to say— For the waters mourn ye that come this way.

A figure like woman's, clad in white Came out of those woods down there last night And stood alone in the cold moonlight.

She scanned the river and sycamore tree— Oh God! why was it she scanned not me Ere she swung off into eternity."

Why the devil didn't you show your face And say, young maid 'tis a lonely place— I'll show you home, I will, your grace?

Then the cord round her neck had ne'er been tied, And may a breeze through the sycamore sighed For a beautiful, thin-clad suicide.

—SOME NEW AND INCONVERTIBLE FACTS DISCOVERED BY QUILL.

Broken stop-cops do not grow. (Facts perhaps you didn't know.) Church yard "sleepers" do not snore; (Ever heard of that before?) "Running water" has no feet; (Wisdom there that can't be beat!) "Standing armies" often move; (Statement you must quite approve!) "Jolly tars" are always merry; (Very wise reflection—very!) Congress "smokes" and "spits" and "speaks"; (Sage remark, but rather weak!) Now my wit is quite run out; (Fact there isn't one will doubt!)

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements taken for a fixed time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rate for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a preparation which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the world for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned has been able to furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy, sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1 by address to—

J. C. DEVEREAUX, 312-22-4th St. New Haven, Connecticut.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 362 & 367 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS first class hotel is the most quiet, comfortable, and pleasant hotel in the city—superior to any other hotel in New York for business or pleasure. It is centrally located, and is the only hotel in New York which has a private car service, with TAYLOR'S SALOON, where refreshments can be had at all hours, served in their own rooms. The hotel is well and comfortably furnished, and the first order—baths and all the modern conveniences attached.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good girl for a housework. Inquire at No. 9 West Washington street.

WANTED—A good girl for a housework. Inquire at No. 9 West Washington street.

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Artillery Horses Wanted FOR UNITED STATES SERVICE.

QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Indianapolis, March 10, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE DELIVERY OF (100) One Hundred and Ten Artillery Horses, will be received at this office until March 18, 1862. The horses, when delivered, must not be less than 15 hands high, sound in every respect, not less than four years old, and to be of the best quality of stock. The horses must be broken, not weighing less than 1,000 lbs. Approved security will be required for faithful fulfillment of contract. The city, with such facilities as to enable us to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just received on consignment—

150 Half-bred, new White Fish. 1100 lbs. 25 cents a box. 150 Bags new Peas. 1100 lbs. 25 cents a box. and for sale at very low figures.

CANDIDATES.

JAMES TURNER IS A CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Township Trustee.

REV. E. WHITTEN WILL BE A Candidate for Trustee of Court Township, at the approaching April election, subject to the vote of the people.

GROCERS.

A. & H. SCHNELL, Wholesale Grocers, Corner Washington and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis.

HAVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES and as low as any house in the West, we invite dealers to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just received on consignment—

150 Half-bred, new White Fish. 1100 lbs. 25 cents a box. 150 Bags new Peas. 1100 lbs. 25 cents a box. and for sale at very low figures.

MEDICAL.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

BRANDE'S TUSILAGO CURES BRONCHITIS AND COUGHS.

PATENTS.

Obtained for new inventions of every description. Free consultation on success. No patent sent for. Send for Catalogue, giving terms, directions, &c. Address—

Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Lady and Gentlemen in Dress Circle—25 cents. Each additional Lady—10 cents. Each additional Gentleman—10 cents. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1862.

Last night two of the season and benefit of MRS. COLMAN, on which occasion will be presented for the first time in three acts the new play of

PIZZARRO.

ELVIRA—MRS. POPE.

In conjunction with the above the screaming Farc of

Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.

MISS MARIOF MACARTHY

AND

Mr. Felix A. Vincent,

IN THE CAST.

Doors open at 7, commence at 7 1/4 before 8.

Masonic Hall.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1862.

First appearance in this city of the Great Pantomime

HERRMANN.

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE CROSS OF SPAIN, Honorary member of the British Academy of Sciences, member of the Royal Society of Comers of Portraits. Also recipient of the Gold Medal and Cross of the Order of Beneficence, awarded him by his Charles by Don Pedro, King of Portugal, Lord of Chemistry, &c.

The Managers, Messrs. Thomas & Palmer, of the Academy of Music, New York, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the appearance in Indianapolis of

MONSIEUR HERRMANN.

Who is universally recognized as the Greatest Living Prestidigitator, and whose performances at the Academies of Music in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, where he has played to houses crowded to overflowing for the last four months, have been pronounced the most wonderful in their peculiar line. The performances of Herrmann are entirely original and new. Their distinguishing feature is the entire

Absence of Apparatus.

All effects being solely produced by extraordinary Manual Skill. During the interval of M. Herrmann's Programme will be given a

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,

In which the following celebrated artists will appear:

MADAME ROSALIE HERRMANN, The celebrated Emma Donna

SIGNOR ANAT DUREUIL, The celebrated Baritone

Also, the celebrated Trio, from the Academy of Music New York. Messrs. SCHREINER, Pianist, DOELLER Violinist, WIDEMAYER, Violoncello. During the entertainment will also introduce the brother J. L. ANDER, in his wonderful exhibition of

LA DOUBLE VIE (Second Night)

ON PSYCHOLOGICAL CLAIMS AND AN.

Which produced such an immense sensation for over a year at the Academy of Music, New York. The order of the performance will be announced from the stage by M. Herrmann himself.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. The entertainment will commence on Saturday, March 7, at the Music Store of Messrs. Willard & Stowell.

The Piano used on this occasion is kindly furnished by M. Herrmann.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

MEDICAL.

New Medical Discovery.

For the speedy and permanent cure of GONORRHOEA, GLEET, URETHRAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINENCE, GENTRAL HYPERTROPHY, Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidney and Bladder, which has been used by thousands of one hundred physicians.

IN THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUCCESS, Superior Cures, Coughs, Croup, or any other complaint hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS

Are speedily in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared by a physician who is a native